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ABSTRACT

To determine the number of journal articles authored by women and related to women and communication, a content analysis was made of communication journals from 1970 to 1984. The following journals were analyzed: "Central States Speech Journal," "Communication Education," "Communication Monographs," "Communication Quarterly," "Human Communication Research," "Journal of Communication," "Quarterly Journal of Speech," "Southern Speech Communication Journal," and "Western Journal of Speech Communication." A Total of 4,564 research articles were reviewed. Of these articles, 1,382 were authored or coauthored by females, and 202 dealt with women and communication. Generally, the number of articles on women and communication increased from 1970 to 1980. In terms of content of the articles on women and communication, the two major areas of investigation concerned sex differences in language and media. From the findings, two conclusions were drawn: (1) females are underrepresented in terms of authorship, and (2) the area of women and communication needs further investigation. (HOD)

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The Status of Women's Research in Comunication Journals: 1970 - 1984

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ABSTRACT

This paper considers the role of women in communication research. Communication journals from 1970 - 1984 are reviewed and analyzed according to (1) number of articles authored by males, females, and coauthored by males and females, and (2) number and content area of articles on women and communication. Conclusions for the status of women in communication research and directions for further research are discussed.

The Status of Women's Research in Communication Journals:

1970 - 1984

Rationale

Traditionally, the educational system has discriminated against women. To combat this discrimination, Title IX, enacted in 1972 by the federal government, prohibited sex discrimination in educational programs and activites receiving federal funds. In addition, the 1970's saw an increase of federal and private foundation support for research and development related to women and education.

One might suggest that legislation against discrimination and support for research should enhance the status of women in academe as well as research concerning women. However, as the National Advisory Council on Women's Education Progress (1981) suggests: The glass remains half-empty . . . with much still to be done to fulfill the promise of Title IX.

A review of current research reveals that women generally do not enter traditionally male-dominated fields. Adkinson's (1981) extensive research review suggests that women are underrepresented in educational administration. Other researchers have reported similar findings. Only eight percent of college presidents, twelve percent of academic vice-presidents, and eighteen percent of deans are women (Howard, 1980). The picture is no more positive at the high school and elementary education levels. For example, less than one percent of school superintendents are women (Foxley, 1982). This underrepresentation is explained as a combination of low aspirations, skill deficiencies, and discrimination.

In addition to their underrepresentation in educational administration, women are underrepresented in many other areas. Wilson and Shin (1983) indicate that although women are obtaining a growing proportion of college degrees, fields of speciality are still segregated. Men are disproportionally represented in

curricula ranked high on power, income and prestige dimensions. Women are found most often in the least desirable curricula as measured by their potential for commanding high positions. Sex inequality, then, exists on two levels: differences in levels of degrees attained by men and women, and differences in the fields chosen by men and women.

Certainly women are obtaining an increasing proportion of college degrees at every level. Women are also making gains in some of the traditionally male fields. Feistritzer (1983) in a recent report in The American Teacher analyzed the percentage of women awarded degrees in various professions. The percentage of women graduates in law increased from 2.5% to 30.2% from 1960 to 1980. However, in that same time, the percentage of women graduates in dentistry increased from less than 1% to 13.3%. From 1950 to 1980 the percentage of women physicians increased from 1% to 23.4%, while in education the increase was from 46% to 71%.

Insert Chart 1 about here

Although these percentages seem encouraging, some caution is necessary. For example, in secondary education, approximately two-thirds of the teachers of English, home economics, business education and foreign languages are female. More than two-thirds of the teachers of industrial arts, agriculture, science, math, social studies and music are male (Stockard et al., 1980). As Foxley (1979) suggests, this differentiation by subject matter closely parallels the occupations of men and women in the labor force.

In terms of higher education, these lines of subject matter demarcation are similar to those in secondary schools (Foxley, 1979). In addition, the majority of women faculty are at the lower ranks -- lecturer, instructor, and asssistant professor. Few women are at the associate professor or full professor level (U.S. Dept. of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics, 1981).

Given that the general status of women in academe has not greatly increased even with the assistance of federal and private agencies, it may be that women's participation and, hence, status as communication researchers has not been enhanced. Thus, this paper provides information regarding women's communication research by examining the proportion of journal articles published about women and communication from 1970 - 1984, by examining the proportion of journal articles published about women and communication as compared with other topics, and by examining the proportion of journal articles authored or co-authored by women as compared with men.

As the range of recent articles in the Spring 1983 issue of Communication Quarterly indicates, the research related to women and communication is diverse. That an entire issue related to women and communication was published suggests the importance of this area of inquiry.

A 1981 report on gender status by the Speech Communication Association indicated that although the number of male and female members was roughly equal (2870 males and 2097 females), 80 males authored articles in SCA's journals compared to 39 females. In addition 483 males presented convention papers in 1981 compared to 244 females (Boileau, 1982).

In a review of the status of research on women and communication, Foss and Foss (1983) analyzed the topic areas of the research and the type of research conducted. However, these authors did not analyze the number of female versus male authors of the articles or the number of articles on women and communication by journal or by year.

Both the Boileau and Foss and Foss research is important. However, in order to gain a complete understanding of the status of women and communication research, additional information is necessary. This paper proposes to provide that additional information.

METHOD

In order to determine the number of journal articles authored by women and related to women and communication, we analyzed the author sex and article content in communication journals from 1970 - 1984.

Selection of Journals

We surveyed all issues of the following communication journals from 1970 to date:[1]

1. Central States Speech Journal
2. Communication Education
3. Communication Monographs
4. Communication Quarterly
5. Human Communication Research
6. Journal of Communication
7. Quarterly Journal of Speech
8. Southern Speech Communication Journal
9. Western Journal of Speech Communication

Definition of Terms

The Index to Journals in Communication Studies Through 1979 (Matlon, 1980) was used to determine the number, content and authorship of articles for each journal by year from 1970 - 1979. Manual searches of individual journals were utilized to determine the number, content, and authorship of articles for each journal by year, 1980 - 1984.[2]

An article was defined as a publication that was theoretically or empirically based. Literature reviews and critiques were considered articles. However, prefaces, book reviews, instructional or editorial practices, and debates and rejoinders were excluded.

Articles were identified as dealing with women and communication if any of the following terms appeared in the article title: woman, women, gender, female(s), girl(s), feminist(s), feminism, femininity, sex, any multiple-word term beginnig with sex, and any article with a woman's name or ERA in the title.

The sex of the author was determined by judgments made concerning obviously sex-typed first names or by personal knowledge. When an article was co-authored and one author's sex was unknown, the article was listed under "sex of author unknown."

Content areas were analyzed using a modified version of the categories presented by Foss and Foss (1983).

RESULTS

A total of 4,564 research articles were published between 1970 and 1984 in the nine journals reviewed. Of these articles, 1,382 were authored or co-authored by females, while 3,038 articles were written by males. One hundred forty-four articles were authored or co-authored by persons whose sex was not identifiable from their first names or initials.[3] Of the articles published between 1970 - 1984, 202 dealt with women and communication.

Journal and Year Effects on Articles on Women and Communication

The percentage of published articles concerning women and communication appear in Table 1 by journal and in Table 2 by year.

Insert Tables 1 and 2 about here

The percentage of articles dealing with women and communication varied by journal although the differences in number of articles published by journals was not statistically significant, χ^2 (8) = 11.5, N.S.[4] The largest percentage of articles (7.2%, n=34) on women and communication was published by Communication Quarterly, while the largest number of articles on women and communication (n = 46) was published by the Journal of Communication. This larger number of articles reflects the fact that the Journal of Communication published the greatest number of articles (n = 963) over the time period studied. Overall, communication journals published a vastly greater number of articles on other topics (n = 4362) than articles on women and communication (n = 202) from 1970 - 1984.

The percentage of articles dealing with women and communication appearing in all journals varied from 1970 to 1984 although the difference by year was not statistically significant, χ^2 (14) = 17.5, N.S. The percentage of articles on women and communication for all journals, by year, increased from 0.7% (n = 2) in 1970 to 4.2% (n = 11) in 1984. The greatest percentage and number of articles on women and communication (7.0%, n = 23) was published in 1983.

Journal and Year Effects on Authorship

Table 3 presents the percentage of published articles authored and co-authored by women by journal, and Table 4 presents articles authored and co-authored by women for all journals, by year, from 1970 - 1984. From 1970 - 1984, 15% (n = 688) of the articles published in communication journals were authored by females, 66.6% (n = 3038) were authored by males and 15.2% (n = 694) were co-authored by females and males.

Insert Tables 3 and 4 about here

For all journals, the difference in number of articles authored by females, authored by males, and co-authored by females and males was statistically significant, χ^2 (24) = 213.9, p<.001. Across journals, female authorship varied from 11.6% (n = 53) of the articles appearing in the Quarterly Journal of Speech to 23.9% (n = 135) of the articles in Communication Education. During this time period, the greatest percentage of articles (31.9%, n = 101) co-authored by females and males was published in Human Communication Research. Again, the greatest number of artices (n = 153) co-authored by females and males was published in the Journal of Communication. The greatest number of articles (n = 133) authored by females was also published in the Journal of Communication.

Over time, the number of articles authored by females, authored by males, and co-authored by females and males varied significantly from 1970 - 1984, (42) = 110.2. p<.001. The percentage of articles authored by females increased from 8.9% (n = 24) in 1970 to 17.3% (n = 45) in 1984. The greatest percentage of articles authored by females (20.3%, n = 62) was in 1982, while the greatest percentage of articles co-autored by females and males (20.0%, n = 66) was in 1979.

Table 5 presents the co-authorship of articles by journal, while Table 6 contains a breakdown of co-authorship for all communication journals by year.

Insert Tables 5 and 6 about here

When there are two authors of an article, there is no statistical difference between whether the first author is male or female by journal, χ^2 (8) = 2.7, N.S. When there are two authors, the greatest percentage of female first authors (56.3%, n = 9) occurs in the Quarterly Journal of Speech. The greatest number of female

first authors occurs in Communication Education (n = 28). When there are more than two authors, the likelihood that the first author will be female is not statistically significantly greater than the likelihood that the first author will be male across journals, χ^2 (8) = 6.7, N.S. Nevertheless, a much greater percentage of articles with more than two authors have a male first author (78.1%, n = 268) than have a female first author (21.9%, n = 75). The greatest percentage and number of articles with more than two authors and a female first author were published in the Journal of Communication (29.2%, n = 26).

When examined by year, the likelihood that an article with two authors will have a female first author does not vary statistically, χ^2 (14) = 11.0, N.S. The greatest percentage of two-authored articles with female first authors occurred in 1970 when 100% (n = 4) of the articles with two authors had female first authors. The greatest number of articles (n = 17) with female first authors and male second authors occurred in 1984. However, the number of articles with female first authors and male second authors did increase from 4 in 1970 to 18 in 1984. For articles with more than two authors, the likelihood that a female would be the first author did not increase significantly over time, χ^2 (14) = 10.8, N.S. The number of multi-authored articles with female first authors did, however, increase from 2 in 1970 to 9 in 1984. The greatest percentage (46.9%, n = 15) of multi-authored articles with female first authors occurred in 1980.

Authorship of Articles on Women and Communication

As seen in Table 7, more than two-thirds (67.3%, n = 136) of the articles on women and communication were authored or co-authored by females. Seventy-eight (38.6%) of the articles on women and communication were single-authored by females, 58 (28.7%) were co-authored by females, 60 (29.7%) were authored by males, and 6 (3.0%) were written by authors whose sex could not be determined from their names.

The greatest percentage of articles on women and communication single-authored by females (47.1%, n = 16) was published in Communication Quarterly. The greatest number of articles (n = 21) single-authored by females on women and communication appeared in the Journal of Communication. Communication Quarterly also included the largest number of articles (n = 13) on women and communication co-authored by females, while Human Communication Research included the largest percentage (55.6%, n = 5) of articles on women and communication co-authored by females. The largest number (n = 15) of articles on women and communication not authored by females was contained in the Journal of Communication. These data could not be analyzed statistically because of small cell frequencies.

Insert Table 7 about here

Examined by year, the number of articles on women and communication single-authored by women is greatest in 1978 (n = 10) and 1983 (n = 10). The greatest number of articles on women and communication co-authored by women occurs in 1980 (n = 8) and 1983 (n = 8). The greatest number (n = 7) of articles on women and communication not authored by women occurs in 1976. These data could not be statistically analyzed due to small cell frequencies.

Insert Table 8 about here

Content Area of Articles on Women and Communication

Table 9 presents the content areas of articles on women and communication published from 1970 - 1984 in communication journals. The largest percentage of articles (19.3%, n = 39) were in the content area of sex differences (or sex role differences) in language. The largest percentage (8.9%, n = 18) of sex difference in language articles examined production -- actual differences and similarities in the language behavior of men and women. Little research in the areas of sex differences in decription, direction and attribution has been conducted.[5] The second largest percentage of articles (15.8%, n = 32) concerned women and the media. This percentage may be due to the large overall number of articles published in the Journal of Communication since most of the women and media articles were published in that journal.

Insert Table 9 about here

Summary and Discussion

In this paper, the authorship patterns and content of articles published in major communication journals from 1970 - 1984 were analyzed. Articles on women and communication accounted for approximately 4% (n = 202) of the articles published in the major communication journals from 1970 - 1984. Generally, the number of articles on women and communication increased from 1970 - 1980. However, in 1981 and 1982, the percentage was lower, with an increase in 1983 and another decrease in 1984.[6]

Articles authored or co-authored by women accounted for 30.2% of the articles published in major communication journals from 1970 - 1984. Generally, the percentage increased from 1970 - 1984. The majority of articles on women and communication published from 1970 - 1984 were authored or co-authored by females.

In terms of content of the articles on women and communication, the major two areas of investigation were in the areas of sex differences in language and media.

Given the findings of the present investigation, two major conclusions are apparent: (1) females are underrepresented in terms of authorship; and (2) the area of women and communication needs further investigation.

In terms of research conducted in the area of women and communication, the number of articles is once again decreasing. In a nation made up of approximately 50% women and a culture in which discrimination against women still exists, the topic of women and communication is an important one.

Boileau (1984) reports that the number of male versus female members of the Speech Communication Association has not changed significantly since his 1982 report. In other words, the number of males and females is approximately equal. It seems reasonable to suggest that a closer 50-50 split in authorship should be reflected in the major communication journals. One explanation for the actual discrepancy is that women submit fewer articles than do men. If this is the case, women should be encouraged to submit articles and, perhaps, given the stereotype of females as non-mathematically inclined, special workshops at national conventions should be conducted to encourage women to submit quantitative articles for publication. Whatever the cause, the fact remains that given the number of males and females in the field of communication, females are underrepresened as authors

in the major communication journals.

As this study indicates, several directions for further research are apparent. As Foss and Foss (1982) suggest, one area for future research is to fill in the gaps. For example, in the area of sex differences, only production has been studied to any extent. In media and women research, most studies are descriptive in nature. Little impact research has been conducted. Important research questions to be addressed include: To what degree do the media images of women influence the general public? In the area of pedagogy, do males and females learn, perform and evaluate communication skills differently? Have reports and suggestions for desexing education been incorporated into communication classrooms?

Putnam (1982) suggests that communication behaviors may determine gender. Much of the published research on women and communication assumes that gender or sex influences communication. Thus, research which utilizes a multivariate approach rather than making gender the primary variable may help us clarify how gender and communication are related.

Research reviewed in Cooper, Stewart, and Friedley (in press) suggests that the area of women and communication has implications for all academic areas. Further research in this area is necessary to fully understand the communication process, the role of sex and gender in it, and the impact of this knowledge on other areas. Women as well as men need to make their contributions in this area as well as in the other areas of communication research.

NOTES

1. This analysis does not include Volume 51, Number 4 of Communication Monographs, Volume 48, Number 4 of the Western Journal of Speech Communication, and Volume 35, Numbers 3 and 4 of the Central States Speech Journal due to late publication dates.

2. The authors would like to thank Julie Bartlett of Rutgers University for her help in data collection.

3. Use of author's initials instead of names, names associated with both sexes when no determination could be made of author sex either by our knowledge of the author or biographical data supplied about the author in the article, and foreign names unfamiliar to us accounted for the articles authored by persons whose sex was not identifiable.

4. The Chi-Square procedure utilized can be found in N.M. Downie and R.W. Heath, Basic Statistical Methods, 4th ed., New York: Harper and Row, 1974.

5. For a complete explanation of these categories, see Karen Foss and Sonja Foss, The Status of Research on Women and Communication, Communication Quarterly, 31, 1983, 195-204.

6. The decrease in 1984 may be due to incomplete data collected for that year.

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CHART 1

Percentage of Degrees Earned by Woman

	1971-72	1972-80
B.A.	44%	49%
M.A.	41%	50%
Ph.D	16%	30%
First Professional	6%	25%

*Source: U.S. Department of Education National Center for Educational Statistics 1973, 1981

Table 1

Articles on Women and Communication 1970-1984, by Journal

Journal	Articles on Women	Articles Not on Women	Total
Central States	19	478	497
(%)	(3.8)	(96.2)	(100)
Communication Education	22	542	564
(%)	(3.9)	(96.1)	(100)
Communication Monographs	17	452	469
(%)	(3.6)	(96.4)	(100)
Communication Quarterly	34	438	472
(%)	(7.2)	(92.8)	(100)
Human Communication Research	9	307	316
(%)	(2.8)	(97.2)	(100)
Journal of Communication	46	917	963
(%)	(4.8)	(95.2)	(100)
Quarterly Journal of Speech	18	440	458
(%)	(3.9)	(96.1)	(100)
Southern	17	403	420
(%)	(4.0)	(96.0)	(100)
Western	20	385	405
(%)	(4.9)	(95.1)	(100)
TOTAL	202	4362	4564
(%)	(4.4)	(95.6)	(100)

Table 2

Articles on Women and Communication for all Journals 1970-1984

by Year

Year	Articles on Women	Articles Not on Women	Total
1970	2	268	270
(%)	(0.7)	(99.3)	(100)
1971	6	262	268
(%)	(2.2)	(97.8)	(100)
1972	3	255	258
(%)	(1.2)	(98.8)	(100)
1973	15	249	264
(%)	(5.7)	(94.3)	(100)
1974	17	285	302
(%)	(5.6)	(94.4)	(100)
1975	16	323	339
(%)	(4.7)	(95.3)	(100)
1976	18	315	333
(%)	(5.4)	(94.6)	(100)
1977	15	326	341
(%)	(4.4)	(95.6)	(100)
1978	18	313	331
(%)	(5.4)	(94.6)	(100)
1979	14	317	331
(%)	(4.2)	(95.8)	(100)
1980	17	312	329
(%)	(5.2)	(94.8)	(100)
1981	15	290	305
(%)	(4.9)	(95.1)	(100)
1982	12	294	306
(%)	(3.9)	(96.1)	(100)
1983	23	304	327
(%)	(7.0)	(93.0)	(100)
1984	11	249	260
(%)	(4.2)	(95.8)	(100)
TOTAL	202	4362	4564
(%)	(4.4)	(95.6)	(100)

Table 3

Articles Authored and Co-authored by Women 1970-1984, by Journal

Journal	Articles Authored by Females	Articles Authored by Males	Articles Co-authored by Females and Males	Sex of Author Unknown	Total
Central States	81	345	60	11	497
(%)	(16.3)	(69.4)	(12.1)	(2.2)	(100)
Communication Education	135	313	104	12	564
(%)	(23.9)	(55.5)	(18.5)	(2.1)	(100)
Communication Monographs	56	319	84	10	469
(%)	(12.0)	(68.0)	(17.9)	(2.1)	(100)
Communication Quarterly	84	301	76	11	472
(%)	(17.8)	(63.8)	(16.1)	(2.3)	(100)
Human Communication Research	35	175	101	5	316
(%)	(11.1)	(55.4)	(31.9)	(1.6)	(100)
Journal of Communication	133	617	153	60	963
(%)	(13.8)	(64.1)	(15.9)	(6.2)	(100)
Quarterly Journal of Speech	53	364	27	14	458
(%)	(11.6)	(79.5)	(5.9)	(3.0)	(100)
Southern	52	316	39	13	420
(%)	(12.4)	(75.2)	(9.3)	(3.1)	(100)
Western	59	288	50	8	405
(%)	(14.6)	(71.1)	(12.3)	(2.0)	(100)
TOTAL	688	3038	694	144	4564
(%)	(15.0)	(66.6)	(15.2)	(3.2)	(100)

Table 4

Articles Authored and Co-authored by Women for all Journals by Year, 1970-1984

Year	Articles Authored by Females	Articles Authored by Males	Articles Co-authored by Females and Males	Sex of Author Unknown	Total
1970	24	218	16	12	270
(%)	(8.9)	(80.8)	(5.9)	(4.4)	(100)
1971	35	200	25	8	268
(%)	(13.1)	(74.6)	(9.3)	(3.0)	(100)
1972	24	193	33	8	258
(%)	(9.3)	(74.8)	(12.8)	(3.1)	(100)
1973	38	190	32	4	264
(%)	(14.4)	(72.0)	(12.1)	(1.5)	(100)
1974	42	215	41	4	302
(%)	(13.9)	(71.2)	(13.6)	(1.3)	(100)
1975	54	231	44	11	340
(%)	(15.9)	(68.0)	(12.9)	(3.2)	(100)
1976	43	219	58	12	332
(%)	(13.0)	(65.9)	(17.5)	(3.6)	(100)
1977	55	210	66	10	341
(%)	(16.1)	(61.6)	(19.4)	(2.9)	(100)
1978	56	208	58	9	331
(%)	(17.0)	(62.8)	(17.5)	(2.7)	(100)
1979	48	209	66	8	331
(%)	(14.5)	(63.1)	(20.0)	(2.4)	(100)
1980	43	217	59	10	329
(%)	(13.1)	(66.0)	(17.9)	(3.0)	(100)
1981	58	187	47	13	305
(%)	(19.0)	(61.3)	(15.4)	(4.3)	(100)
1982	62	188	44	12	306
(%)	(20.3)	(61.4)	(14.4)	(3.9)	(100)
1983	61	201	54	11	327
(%)	(18.6)	(61.5)	(16.5)	(3.4)	(100)
1984	45	152	51	12	260
(%)	(17.3)	(58.5)	(19.2)	(5.0)	(100)
TOTAL	688	3038	694	144	4564
(%)	(15.0)	(66.6)	(15.2)	(3.2)	(100)

Table 5

Articles Co-authored by Women 1970-1984, by Journal

Journal	Two Authors			More Than Two Authors		
	Female First Author	Female Second Author	Total	Female First Author	Female Second Author	Total
Central States (%)	17 (50.0)	17 (50.0)	34 (100)	6 (23.1)	20 (76.9)	26 (100)
Communication Education (%)	28 (50.0)	28 (50.0)	56 (100)	11 (22.9)	37 (77.1)	48 (100)
Communication Monographs (%)	18 (42.9)	24 (57.1)	42 (100)	7 (16.7)	35 (83.3)	42 (100)
Communication Quarterly (%)	25 (53.2)	22 (46.8)	47 (100)	8 (27.6)	21 (72.4)	29 (100)
Human Communication Research (%)	17 (45.9)	20 (54.1)	37 (100)	13 (20.3)	51 (79.7)	64 (100)
Journal of Communication (%)	25 (39.1)	39 (60.9)	64 (100)	26 (29.2)	63 (70.8)	89 (100)
Quarterly Journal of Speech (%)	9 (56.3)	7 (43.7)	16 (100)	1 (9.1)	10 (90.9)	11 (100)
Southern (%)	9 (45.0)	11 (55.0)	20 (100)	2 (10.5)	17 (89.5)	19 (100)
Western (%)	13 (37.1)	22 (62.9)	35 (100)	1 (6.7)	14 (93.3)	15 (100)
TOTAL (%)	161 (45.9)	190 (54.1)	351 (100)	75 (21.9)	268 (78.1)	343 (100)

Table 6

Articles Co-authored by Women for All Journals

1970-1984, by Year

	Two Authors			More Than Two Authors		
Year	Female First Author	Female Second Author	Total	Female First Author	Female Second Author	Total
1970	4	0	4	2	10	12
(%)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100)	(16.7)	(83.3)	(100)
1971	3	10	13	0	12	12
(%)	(23.1)	(76.9)	(100)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100)
1972	6	12	18	3	12	15
(%)	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100)	(20.0)	(80.0)	(100)
1973	13	11	24	2	6	8
(%)	(54.2)	(45.8)	(100)	(25.0)	(75.0)	(100)
1974	7	10	17	2	22	24
(%)	(41.2)	(58.8)	(100)	(8.3)	(91.7)	(100)
1975	12	10	22	4	18	22
(%)	(54.5)	(45.5)	(100)	(18.2)	(81.8)	(100)
1976	7	19	26	4	28	32
(%)	(26.9)	(73.1)	(100)	(12.5)	(87.5)	(100)
1977	12	14	26	4	36	40
(%)	(46.2)	(53.8)	(100)	(10.0)	(90.0)	(100)
1978	13	17	30	4	24	28
(%)	(43.3)	(56.7)	(100)	(14.3)	(85.7)	(100)
1979	12	15	27	7	32	39
(%)	(44.4)	(55.6)	(100)	(17.9)	(82.1)	(100)
1980	12	15	27	15	17	32
(%)	(44.4)	(55.6)	(100)	(46.9)	(53.1)	(100)
1981	15	13	28	7	12	19
(%)	(53.6)	(46.4)	(100)	(36.8)	(63.2)	(100)
1982	15	13	28	6	10	16
(%)	(53.6)	(46.4)	(100)	(37.5)	(62.5)	(100)

Continued

Table 6 (Cont.)

Articles Co-authored by Women for All Journals

1970-1984, by Year

	Two Authors			More Than Two Authors		
Year	Female First Author	Female Second Author	Total	Female First Author	Female Second Author	Total
1983	13	20	33	6	15	21
(%)	(39.4)	(60.6)	(100)	(28.6)	(71.4)	(100)
1984	17	11	28	9	14	23
(%)	(60.7)	(39.3)	(100)	(39.1)	(60.9)	(100)
TOTAL	161	190	351	75	268	343
(%)	(45.9)	(54.1)	(100)	(21.9)	(78.1)	(100)

Table 7

Authorship of Articles on Women and Communication

1970-1984, by Journal

Journal	Single-Authored by Females	Co-Authored by Females	Not Authored by Females	Sex of Author Unknown	Total
Central States	3	6	9	1	19
(%)	(15.8)	(31.6)	(47.4)	(5.2)	(100)
Communication Education	10	5	6	1	22
(%)	(45.5)	(22.7)	(27.3)	(4.5)	(100)
Communication Monographs	4	6	7	0	17
(%)	(23.5)	(35.3)	(41.2)	(0.0)	(100)
Communication Quarterly	16	13	5	0	34
(%)	(47.1)	(38.2)	(14.7)	(0.0)	(100)
Human Communication Research	2	5	2	0	9
(%)	(22.2)	(55.6)	(22.2)	(0.0)	(100)
Journal of Communication	21	8	15	2	46
(%)	(45.7)	(17.4)	(32.6)	(4.3)	(100)
Quarterly Journal of Speech	8	4	6	0	18
(%)	(44.5)	(22.2)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(100)
Southern	6	4	6	1	17
(%)	(35.3)	(23.5)	(35.3)	(5.9)	(100)
Western	8	7	4	1	20
(%)	(40.0)	(35.0)	(20.0)	(5.0)	(100)
TOTAL	78	58	60	6	202
(%)	(38.6)	(28.7)	(29.7)	(3.0)	(100)

Table 8

Authorship of Articles on Women and Communication for All Journals 1970-1984, by Year

Year	Single-Authored by Females	Co-authored by Females	Not Authored by Females	Sex of Author Unknown	Total
1970	0	0	2	0	2
(%)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100)
1971	3	0	3	0	6
(%)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(100)
1972	2	0	1	0	3
(%)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(100)
1973	7	4	4	0	15
(%)	(46.6)	(26.7)	(26.7)	(0.0)	(100)
1974	9	4	4	0	17
(%)	(53.0)	(23.5)	(23.5)	(0.0)	(100)
1975	8	1	6	1	16
(%)	(50.00)	(6.25)	(37.5)	(6.25)	(100)
1976	8	2	7	1	18
(%)	(44.4)	(11.1)	(38.9)	(5.6)	(100)
1977	5	4	5	1	15
(%)	(33.3)	(26.7)	(33.3)	(6.7)	(100)
1978	10	5	2	1	18
(%)	(55.5)	(27.8)	(11.1)	(5.6)	(100)
1979	3	5	6	0	14
(%)	(21.4)	(35.7)	(42.9)	(0.0)	(100)
1980	4	8	5	0	17
(%)	(23.5)	(47.1)	(29.4)	(0.0)	(100)
1981	5	5	5	0	15
(%)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(100)
1982	2	7	3	0	12
(%)	(16.7)	(58.3)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(100)
1983	10	8	5	0	23
(%)	(43.5)	(34.8)	(21.7)	(0.0)	(100)
1984	2	5	2	2	11
(%)	(18.2)	(45.4)	(18.2)	(18.2)	(100)
TOTAL	78	58	60	6	202
(%)	(38.6)	(28.7)	(29.7)	(3.0)	(100)

Table 9

Content Area of Articles on Women and Communication

Content Area	Number of Articles	Percent
Historical or Literary Treatment of Women	19	9.4
Women Speakers	19	9.4
Women Writers and Performers	8	4.0
Women's Movement	15	7.4
Women and Media	32	15.8
Education and Pedogogy	19	9.4
Surveys and Integrative Works	13	6.4
Nonverbal Communication	9	4.5
Sex Differences in Language		
Description	5	2.5
Production	18	8.9
Direction	2	1.0
Attribution	1	0.5
Evaluation	13	6.4
Other Sex Differences	29	14.4
TOTAL	202	100.0